

cholera by pigeons, that was noticed in the last issue of 'The Auk,'¹ has now been published.² No further comment on the experiments is necessary except to state that the conditions were exceedingly severe and that the authors would have been justified in concluding that pigeons, and any other birds of similar habits, probably never are concerned in the spread of hog cholera.

Other experiments reported on in the same publication (pp. 102-115) are of interest in connection with the study of carrion feeders as distributors of the disease. One of the findings is that "fresh collected secretions and excreta [of the hogs] proved to be non-infectious when fed," with one possible exception. This disposes of one theory to the effect that buzzards may get the virus from hog droppings and distribute it. It was also shown that the flesh of rats which were fed on the meat of cholera hogs for periods up to three weeks was non-infectious when fed to susceptible animals. These findings, if of general application, so narrow the possibilities of transmission of hog cholera by carrion feeders, that there is no doubt a great mistake has been made in pronouncing buzzards guilty and even condemning them by statute, in advance of thorough and careful investigation of their relation to stock diseases.—W. L. M.

Recent Publications on Economic Ornithology.—The Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued its usual 'Directory of Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game,'³ compiled this year by W. F. Bancroft, while another pamphlet⁴ described under 'Notes and News' deals with the Migratory Bird Treaty and its Regulations. Bulletin 715⁵ of the same Department, by W. L. McAtee is entitled 'Attracting Birds to Public and Semipublic Reservations' and should be in the hands of all park superintendents, as well as those in charge of cemeteries, school grounds, etc. County road supervisors too could learn a valuable lesson from its perusal.

From 'Bird Notes and News' we learn of the increase of insect pests in England owing to the abnormally large areas under cultivation and the decrease in the number of insectivorous birds during severe weather, a condition which brings forth strenuous appeals for the better protection of birds. On the other hand the War Agricultural Committees are advocating the total destruction of the Rooks which are however, known to be at certain seasons very beneficial, and much opposition to the order is manifested.

Mr. Oldys' 'Current Items of Interest'⁶ 'The Bluebird'⁷ and the

¹ Vol. 35, No. 2, April 1918, pp. 253-4.

² Journ. Agr. Research, Vol. 13, No. 2, April 8, 1918, pp. 125-129.

³ Issued August 19, 1918.

⁴ Issued August 26, 1918.

⁵ Issued August 12, 1918, price 5cts.

⁶ No. 37, June 29, 1918. No. 38, July 1.

⁷ Published monthly in co-operation with the Cleveland Bird-Lovers Association, 1010 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

'New Jersey Audubon Bulletin'¹ present a variety of notes on economic subjects.

'The Audubon Bulletin' of the Illinois Audubon Society² has become more than a mere bird conservation publication and the Spring and Summer issue for 1918 is full of local ornithological information of permanent value, the Snowy Owl coming in for considerable attention. Migration is also discussed and Mr. Frank Smith presents data to show the direct effect of weather conditions on the arrival of birds. The late expert on this branch of ornithology, Prof. Wells W. Cooke, held exactly opposite views (see *Auk*, 1913, p. 205) but the reviewer is inclined to favor Mr. Smith's contention.—W. S.

The Ornithological Journals.

Bird-Lore. XX, No. 4. July–August, 1918.

Notes on the Nesting of the Nashville Warbler. By H. E. Tuttle.

How I Mothered a Pair of Hummingbirds. By P. G. Cartlidge.

The Black-billed Cuckoo. By C. W. Leister.—Good photograph of the young.

Bird Walks. By Charles B. Floyd.—Brookline, Mass. Bird Club.

Spotted Sandpiper Colonies. By J. W. Lippincott.—Six nests in close proximity in one locality and three in another.

The Shrikes form the subject of the notes on migration and plumage with a colored plate by Fuertes.

The Condor. XX, No. 4. July–August, 1918.

Notes on the Nesting of the Redpoll. By Lee R. Dice.—On the north fork of the Kuskokwim River, Alaska.

A Return to the Dakota Lake Region. By Florence M. Bailey.—(Continued.)

The Yolla Bolly Fox Sparrow. By Joseph Mailliard—*Passerella iliaca brevicauda* (p. 139) subsp. nov., Yolla Bolly Mts., Trinity and Tehama Counties, California.

The Wilson Bulletin. XXX, No. 2. June, 1918.

A Hummingbird's Favorite Nesting Place. By F. N. Shankland.

A Second Bird Survey at Washington, D. C. By Harry C. Oberholser.—Seventeen parties saw in all 166 species and 17,074 individuals. Dr. Oberholser uses his own nomenclature instead of that of the A. O. U. Check-List and as only technical names are used a number of them are meaningless to the general reader.

Some Florida Herons. By John Williams.

Birds Observed near Minco, Central Oklahoma. By Alexander Wetmore.—(Continued.)

The Oologist. XXXV, No. 7. July 1, 1918.

¹ No. 26, July, 1918.

² 1649 Otis Building, Chicago, Ill.